COMMUNIQUÉ

A DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY PUBLICATION

OCTOBER 2011 Anniversary Special

DEFENSE
INTELLIGENCE
DIGEST

Defense
Intelligence
Agency

50 YEARS
OF EXCELLENCE
IN DEFENSE OF THE NATION

50th

1961 - 2011
CELEBRATING OUR LEGACY
FORGING OUR FUTURE

Committed to Excellence in Defense of the Nation

One Mission. One Team. One Agency.

OCTOBER 2011 · Volume 24/Number 5
COMMUNIQUÉ
A Defense Intelligence Agency Publication

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October 2011 marks the Defense Intelligence Agency's 50th anniversary, an important milestone in the history of the agency.

For five decades DIA has provided timely and objective military intelligence to warfighters, defense planners and policymakers. From the Cold War to the Gulf War, from the conflict in Vietnam to the current conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, from confronting communism to battling terrorism, the talented and dedicated professionals of DIA have repeatedly demonstrated their commitment to excellence in defense of the nation.

To celebrate the momentous occasion, the Communiqué published a year-long series of articles about DIA's history from the 1960s to today, available together for the first time in this special issue.

The articles honor the dedication, sacrifices and hard work of all of the DIA men and women who have served the nation throughout this half century. May they offer a glimpse of the past that can help prepare present and future agency employees for the next 50 years.

50th
1961 - 2011
CELEBRATING OUR LEGACY
FORGING OUR FUTURE

> **"You, the DIA, have made a difference. And the result is that we have a safer and more secure life for our children in the future. And in the end, there can be no greater legacy."**
>
> \- *Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta*

Right: Director of National Intelligence James Clapper addresses the audience during DIA's 50th Anniversary commemoration. (Photo by CS)

anniversary special/october 2011

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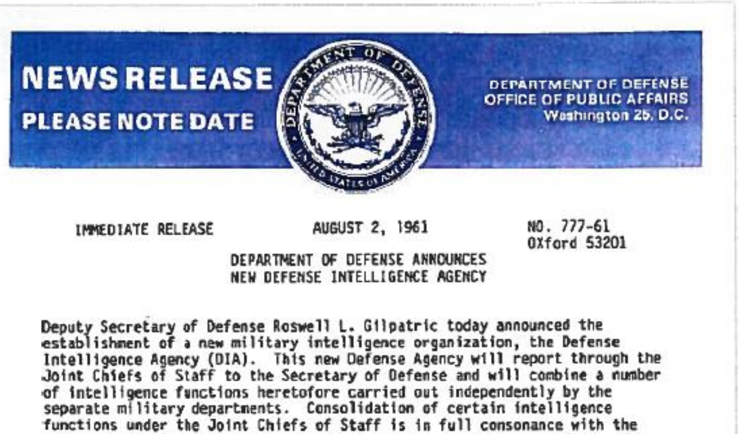
Origins of the Defense Intelligence Agency

By the Directorate for Mission Services, DA



NEWS RELEASE
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Washington 25, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE AUGUST 2, 1961 NO. 777-61
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ANNOUNCES
NEW DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell L. Gilpatric today announced the establishment of a new military intelligence organization, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). This new Defense Agency will report through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Secretary of Defense and will combine a number of intelligence functions heretofore carried out independently by the separate military departments. Consolidation of certain intelligence functions under the Joint Chiefs of Staff is in full consonance with the concepts embodied in the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, and particularly the provisions of the Defense Reorganization Act of 1958.

ificant change in the organization and
tions has been made with the approval
isory Board.

al objectives in establishing the DIA
ong all components of the Department
ligence and as strengthening the over-
dissemination

President John F. Kennedy and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, left, established the Defense Intelligence Agency, an occasion marked by a press release on Aug. 2, 1961, above. (DIA Archive images)

Some have seen the creation of DIA as a reaction by the president and Congress to the post-Sputnik missile gap or the troubled Bay of Pigs operation, but the impetus for consolidating defense intelligence can be traced to the early post-World War II era, and support for the concept continued to grow in the 1950s.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower was not fully satisfied with the intelligence he was getting. During his years as a senior military official, he had experience using intelligence on a daily basis and demanded that it be of the highest quality. He found that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was limited in its ability to carry out the kind of technical military analysis he required and intelligence produced by the individual military services was heavily influenced by service interest. The Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) lacked a suitable entity for them to deal with directly to get the intelligence support they needed.

Toward the end of Eisenhower's term, he approved action to begin to address this. In 1959 Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates directed the JCS to study the intelligence requirements of the military departments to identify for elimination any duplication and prioritize the remaining ones. But before the JCS could propose any remedies the matter was taken out of their hands.

In May 1960 Eisenhower commissioned the Joint Study Group chaired by former CIA Inspector General Lyman B. Kirkpatrick Jr. to improve ways of effectively organizing the nation's military intelligence activities. Kirkpatrick later observed that there were two schools of thought after World War II: one wanted the CIA to control all intelligence in the U. S. government, and the second maintained that intelligence had to remain with the military because they needed it in wartime. The final report proposed a new defense intelligence organization with broad powers over the intelligence programs and activities of Department of Defense (DOD) components. Acting on the group's recommendations and his own determination to create a defense intelligence agency, Kennedy's Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara directed the JCS to submit a concept for a defense agency that integrated all military intelligence efforts on Feb. 8, 1961. He believed this would eliminate duplication in collection, processing, production, estimating and publication. According to the JCS plan, the new agency would report to the secretary of defense through the JCS. This new agency would collect, process, evaluate, analyze, integrate, produce and disseminate military intelligence throughout DOD.

The secretary approved the defense intelligence agency concept on July 5, 1961, and on Aug. 1, 1961, DOD announced the establishment of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). The agency became operational on Oct. 1, 1961, upon

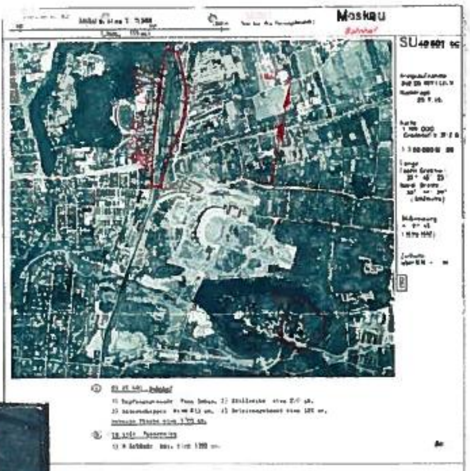
approval of its activation plan. McNamara personally selected Lt Gen Joseph F. Carroll to head the new agency. Carroll, who had worked as a civilian for the FBI earlier in his career, was serving as the inspector general for the U.S. Air Force in Washington, D.C., addressing the sensitive problem of information leaks throughout the U.S. government. His work had inspired McNamara's confidence.

The new agency continued to face resistance. When the first five or six people were assigned to DIA they found that none of the services wanted to give up any space in the Pentagon. Lt Gen Carroll, his deputy LTG William W. Quinn, two other officers, and two secretaries shared 1 1/2 cubicles in the Pentagon.

The services were reluctant to send DIA their best people, and Carroll was hesitant to push very hard in claiming assets. He made the decision early on that he was going to take from the services only what he deemed absolutely necessary for DIA to perform its mission, and leave them with enough intelligence assets to support their existing requirements as military advisors to the chairman, the secretary, and the president.

At the same time, Carroll had difficulty getting money out of Congress. The services each had their key supporters in Congress and complained that DIA was taking more and more of their resources. Carroll frequently had to travel to Capitol Hill to rebut this, and DIA ultimately succeeded in fending off these accusations from the services.

Right and below: Captured imagery from World War II.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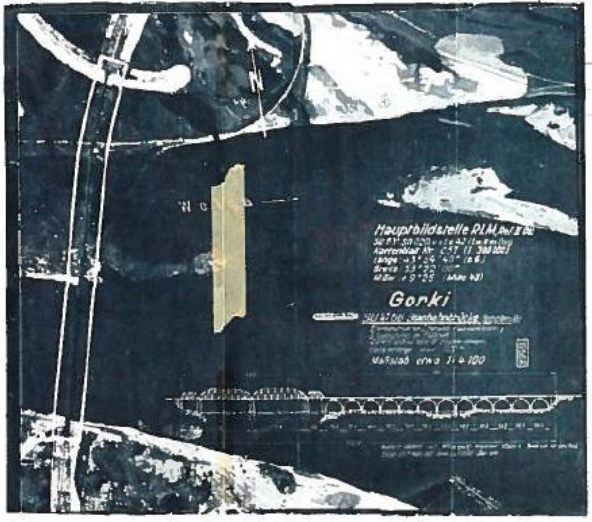
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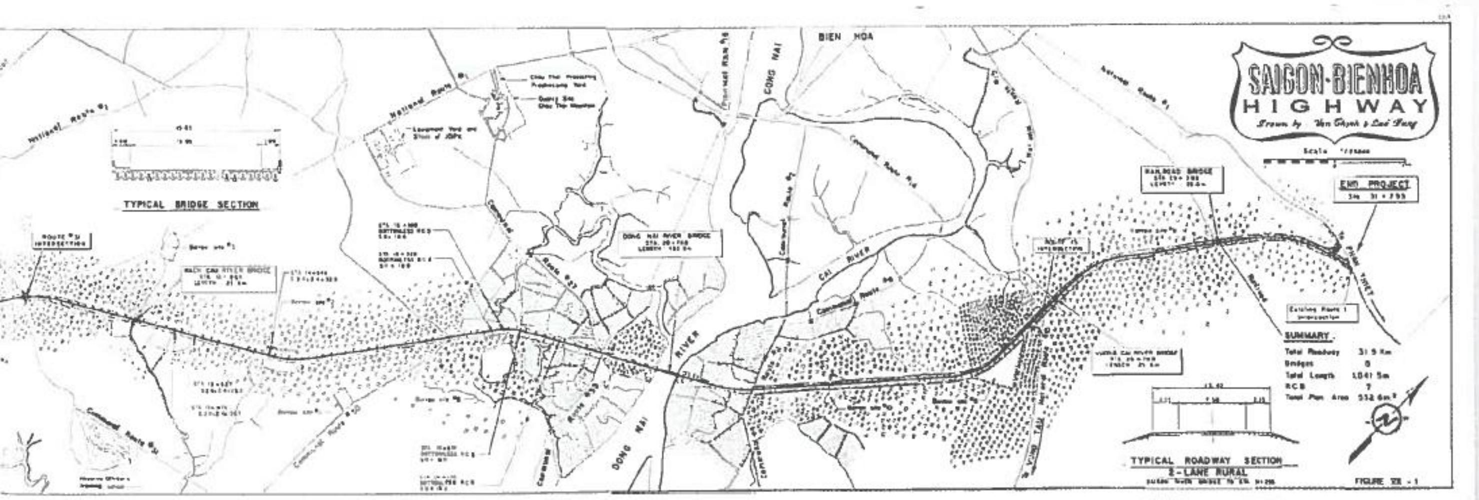
The fight for resources was not the only challenge the agency faced. Observers watched closely to see if the young agency would stumble. During this time of transition and turmoil it had to make sure that substantive intelligence production did not deteriorate. It also faced the challenge of providing effective management for

Below: A map from the Final Engineering Report on the Highway Improvement Program of the Republic of Vietnam, November 1962.


SAIGON-BIENHOA
HIGHWAY
BIEN HOA
TYPICAL BRIDGE SECTION
DONG NAI RIVER BRIDGE
DONG NAI
RIVER
CAI RIVER
END PROJECT
SUMMARY
Total Roadway 31.5 Km
Bridges 8
Total Length 1,041.5m
RCB 7
TYPICAL ROADWAY SECTION
2-LANE RURAL
FIGURE III-1

the people doing intelligence outside DIA without degrading the nation's intelligence capability. In addition, DIA immediately faced major challenges with the Soviets such as the Cuban Missile Crisis, communist China, Laos and Vietnam, and the Congo. Lt Gen Carroll effectively guided DIA through that very difficult early period.

GEN Andrew J. Goodpaster, part of the Joint Staff at the time, later observed, "If ever a man had to walk through a minefield blindfolded it was Joe Carroll, and he did that with courage, with constant resolution, and with great patience."

Under Carroll's steady leadership, within a short period of time the agency was playing a key role in identifying significant intelligence targets, had built an effective working relationship with the CIA, and had begun to serve as a forum for resolving differences within the intelligence community.

104-3

U.S.S.R. 66.33S - 93.00E; Mirnyy (Antarctica).
Cat: 70; 73.
View of Lenin Street in Mirnyy running from Komsomol'skiy Hill to "Radio Cliff".
Source: Ogonek, No. 28, 8 Jul 56, lower left of p. 22.
2[illegible].367. A.F.

U.S.S.R. 66.33S - 93.00E; Mirnyy (Antarctica).
Cat: 70.
Using one of the portable metal bridges that had to be put in place in order to cross one of the innumerable cracks in the ice so as to reach the site of Mirnyy.
Source: Ogonek, No. 28, 8 Jul 56, second photo from top in left column of p. 21.
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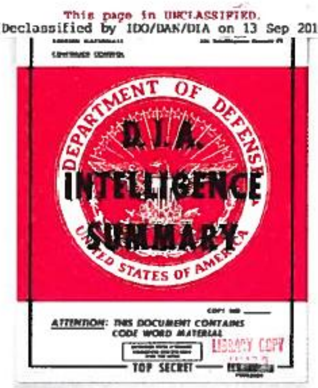
Images from the Russian magazine Ogonek from July 1956. (DIA Archive images)

Baptism by Fire: DIA in the 1960s

By the Directorate for Mission Services, DA

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara established DIA Oct. 1, 1961. Before the agency's establishment, the Army, Navy and Air Force intelligence organizations clashed over conflicting intelligence agendas and interpretations, a situation that made it difficult to get a clear understanding of foreign military capabilities and intentions. The services also performed many of the same tasks, making their activities often redundant and wasteful. McNamara's goal in establishing DIA was to remove service biases and other parochial influences from military intelligence, while at the same time streamlining the intelligence process.



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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
D.I.A.
INTELLIGENCE
SUMMARY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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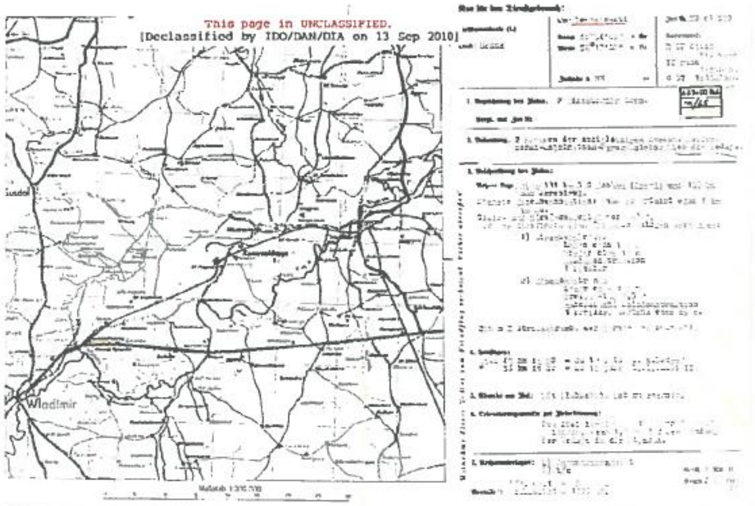
TOP SECRET

The DIA Intelligence Summary from Nov.8, 1961 is one of the first reports ever produced by the agency.

The agency's first director was Lt Gen Joseph Carroll. Carroll accepted the position reluctantly because he had no foreign intelligence experience, but served from 1961 to 1969, the longest tenure of any DIA director. His task was to build from scratch a national-level military intelligence organization that presented unbiased intelligence to the secretary of defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). Despite little support from the services, which sometimes sent their least qualified personnel to serve at DIA and retained their best personnel in the unified and specified commands, Carroll slowly built up a large agency that performed a variety of intelligence functions. DIA was fully operational by the middle of 1964, and eventually expanded into space in the Pentagon, Arlington Hall Station in northern Virginia, and several other sites around Washington, D.C.

The agency faced its first major test in the summer of 1962, when the Soviet Union began secretly sending nuclear-armed ballistic missiles to Cuba. In September DIA's analysts astutely combined human and imagery intelligence reporting to make the case that nuclear missiles might be present in Cuba. The flight plan for the next U-2 reconnaissance flight over the island, on Oct. 14,

Below: A captured map from World War II.



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was set in accordance with DIA's intelligence assessment. The flight discovered Soviet nuclear missiles precisely where DIA analysts worried they would be. Despite this initial success, continued resistance from the services and DIA's organizational shortcomings prevented the agency from maximizing coordination of the service intelligence organizations for the remainder of the Cuban Missile Crisis. While it briefed the secretary of defense and the JCS on a continuous basis, DIA struggled to coordinate and manage service intelligence activities.

The other major military intelligence issue in the 1960s was the conflict in Southeast Asia. After the United States introduced combat forces to South Vietnam in 1965, DIA began providing, among other things, bomb damage assessments of the air campaign against the North, known as Operation Rolling Thunder, and order of battle (OB) reports on enemy ground troops. In both activities, DIA found itself in the middle of major intelligence disputes. The agency's official assessments of Operation Rolling Thunder, which accorded with the JCS position, argued that the campaign was failing to achieve its goal of forcing North Vietnam to the negotiating table, but that it might do so if it was expanded and intensified. When the intensified campaign still failed, McNamara, already disillusioned with the war, turned to CIA for what he felt were less biased assessments. Likewise, when DIA's OB reporting indicated that there were more communist forces in Vietnam than the U.S. military believed, but fewer than what CIA argued, the agency was buffeted by accusations of disloyalty from the military and incompetence by CIA. This state of affairs badly damaged morale in the agency, a situation that was worsened by DIA's failure to predict the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Left: Carl Fritzges, MS-3C, is presented with an award by COL McLeod in 1968. A long-time DIA employee, Fritzges was known as "The Chief" and was a part of MS-3C, a programming shop located in the Cafritz Building until it moved into B Building at Arlington Hall Station.

Above: Requiring the skill of trained craftsman, these negative engravers, or "scribers" as they were known, worked on large format maps and overhead imagery. They eventually transitioned from light tables to computers in the early 1980s and today are the staff of DAN-2. Pictured are former DIA employees Edgar Horne, Pauline Davis, Chester Simmons and Chess Heater.

By the end of the decade, DIA faced increasingly vocal calls for reform from both inside and outside the government. Despite its early promise, the agency had largely failed to achieve its original mission of eliminating service bias and imposing managerial order on the Pentagon's military intelligence bureaucracy. While a new organization had been established, it would take a decade of reform before DIA could fulfill its original mission.

In Transition: DIA in the 1970s

By the 50th Anniversary Committee

DIA entered into the 1970s with a damaged morale and increased calls for reform. From 1968 to 1975 the agency experienced drastic budget cuts which ultimately resulted in a 31 percent decline in manpower. To meet these challenges, the agency conducted several reorganizations during the decade that helped it address past problems and meet new responsibilities.

The first structural change occurred under LTG Donald Bennett, with a major streamline of the agency. This reorganization reduced the number of deputy directorates from 19 to eight, including adding two new, important ones: the Deputy Directorate for Estimates (DE) and the Deputy Director for Attaché Affairs (AA). In an effort to better support the Joint Chiefs of Staff's intelligence requirements, director LTG Daniel Graham established the J2 Support Office and created the defense intelligence officer (DIO) positions in 1974. The DIOs, coupled with the earlier establishment of DE, gave DIA an influential voice in the drafting of the all-important national intelligence estimates. The agency underwent two more structural overhauls in 1976 and 1979. Overall, these changes enabled DIA to more efficiently satisfy requirements from the secretary of defense and Joint Chiefs of Staff, and they laid the groundwork for improved support to military operations over the course of the next decade.

DIA personnel in front of "A" Building at Arlington Hall Station. (DIA Archive images)

In this rapidly changing environment, DIA continued to provide intelligence support to a variety of global missions. DIA analysts produced critical intelligence in support of the

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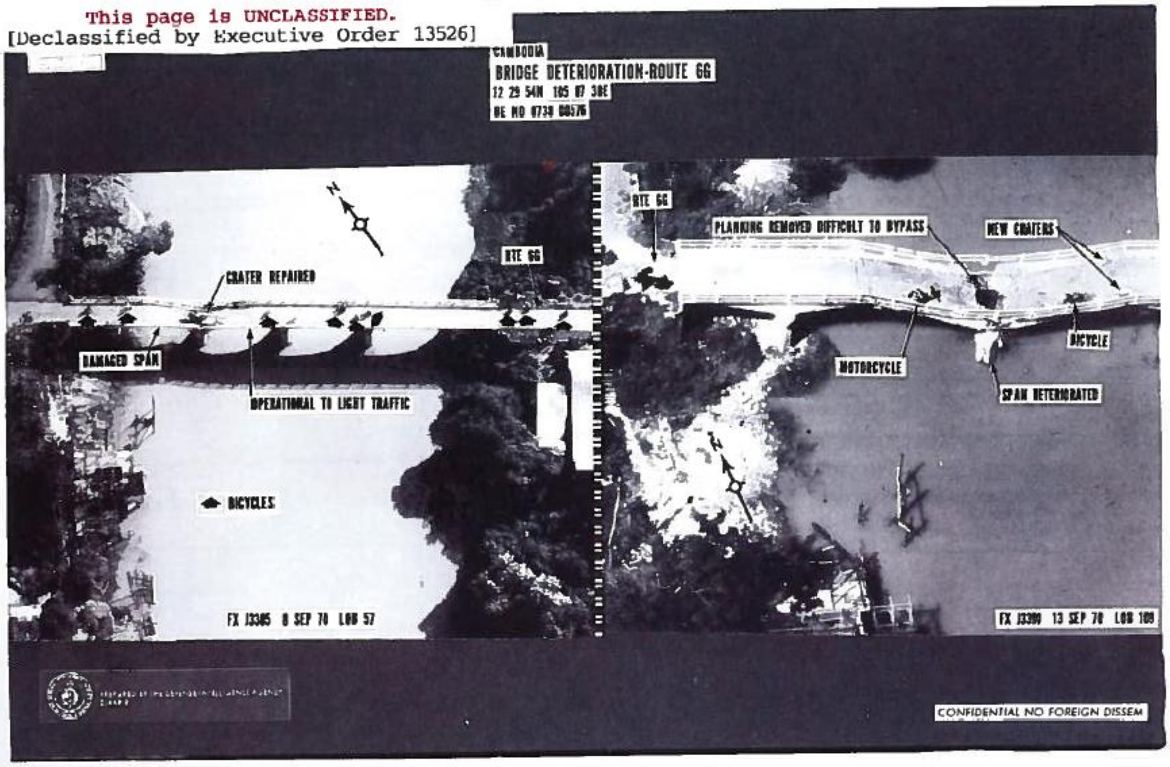
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RTE 66
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DAMAGED SPAN
OPERATIONAL TO LIGHT TRAFFIC
BICYCLES
FX J3305 8 SEP 70 LOB 57
RTE 66
PLANKING REMOVED DIFFICULT TO BYPASS
NEW CRATERS
BICYCLE
MOTORCYCLE
SPAN DETERIORATED
FX J3309 13 SEP 70 LOB 109
CONFIDENTIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM

DIA analysts logged thousands of overtime hours poring over reconnaissance photos, such as this one, in support of President Nixon's efforts in Southeast Asia.

Son Tay Prison raid in North Vietnam and were responsible for prisoner of war and missing in action reporting. The 1970s also marked the first large-scale deployment of agency personnel, which took place in 1973. Eighty-seven DIA employees deployed to Saigon to staff the Defense Attaché Office's Intelligence Branch. They left Saigon in 1975. The next major agency deployment did not take place until 1990, during Operation Desert Shield.

Throughout the decade the agency was deeply involved in the arms control process by verifying treaties and providing direct support to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. In the latter part of the decade, the agency's primary focus was providing intelligence collection management and analysis in support of the Cold War.

Above: A "Firebee" reconnaissance remotely piloted vehicle over Southeast Asia. Operating under the code-name BUFFALO HUNTER, these aircraft took some spectacular imagery, including shots of Son Tay.

Rapid technological advances occurred within the agency. Imagery collected by the U-2, SR-71 and satellite systems significantly impacted DIA's imagery exploitation operations and expanded the agency's ability to support the services for wartime targeting and contingency planning. Although intelligence dissemination was conducted manually, information technology assisted in the intelligence collection process through the use of large mainframe computers that searched message traffic. At this time the agency was given responsibilities for setting up what would eventually become the Department of Defense Intelligence Information System (DoDIIS).

Below: Topographical map of Vietnam.

CHINA
CHINA
LAOS
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
Vietnam
Hanoi
Vientiane
Bangkok
Phnom Penh
Ho Chi Minh City

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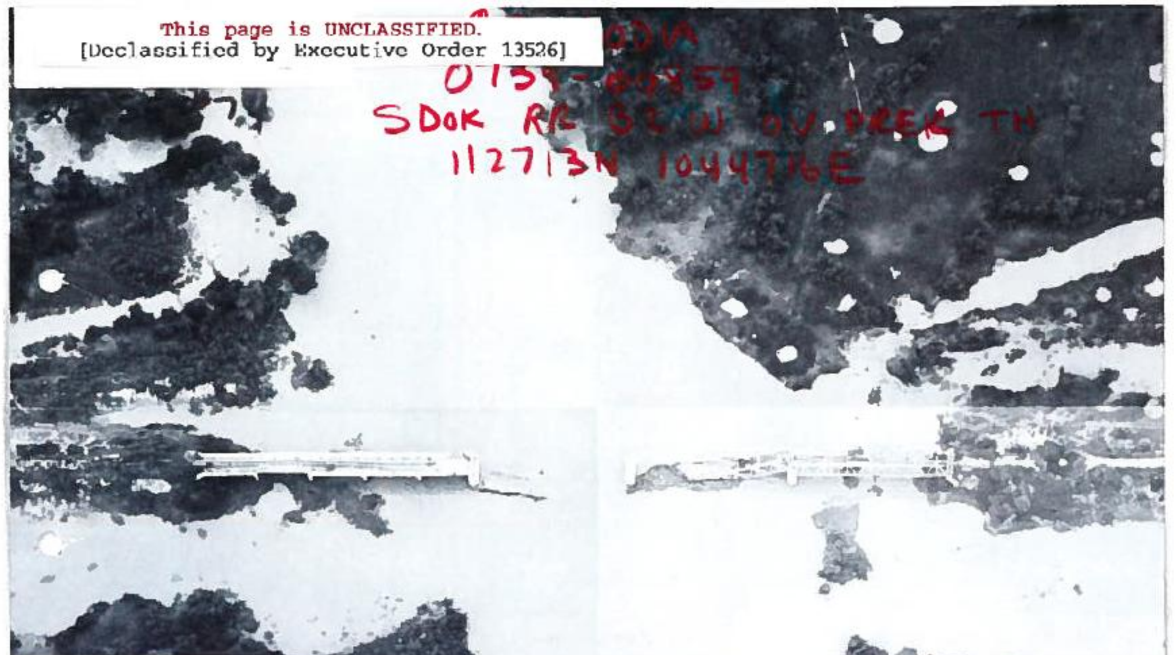
Above: 1970s saw DIA's first major deployment to the field, where agents got firsthand experience supporting the warfighter in Vietnam.

Right: Monsoon season, which destroyed the Cambodian railroad crossing in this photo, also delayed the Son Tay raid by nearly two months.



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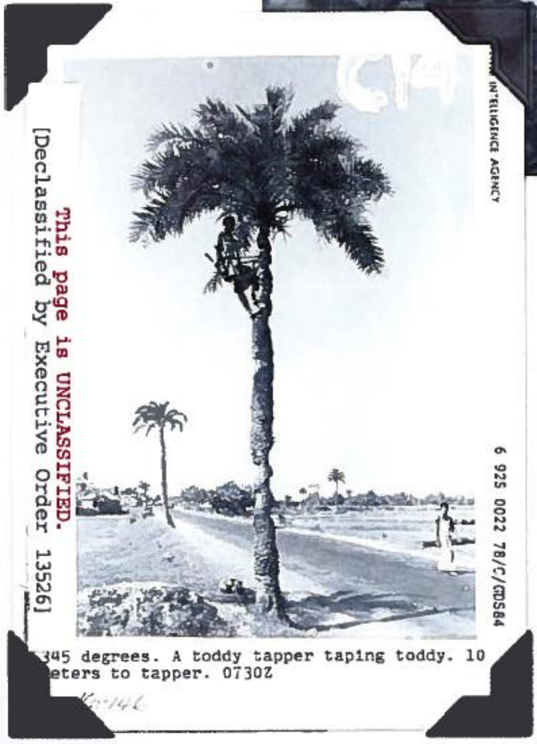

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345 degrees. A toddy tapper taping toddy. 10
eters to tapper. 0730Z

Above: Not all of DIA's recon images were from above. This photo shows a local tapping for "toddy," a popular wine in Southeast Asia created from the sap of palm trees.

DIA had new roles, missions and improved technology, but now it needed a home. Every DIA director envisioned a facility that would consolidate agency employees and provide organizational cohesiveness. It became apparent in the late 1970s that the Arlington Hall buildings were no longer a good option for the agency. They were quickly becoming overcrowded, outdated and unsafe. Although the agency had repeatedly petitioned Congress for a new facility, it was Lt Gen Eugene Tighe Jr. who pushed for the completion of a study to determine a permanent location for

DIA had five directors appointed to lead the agency in the 1970s.

LTG Donald
Bennett
1969 to 1972

VADM
Vincent de Poix
1972 to 1974

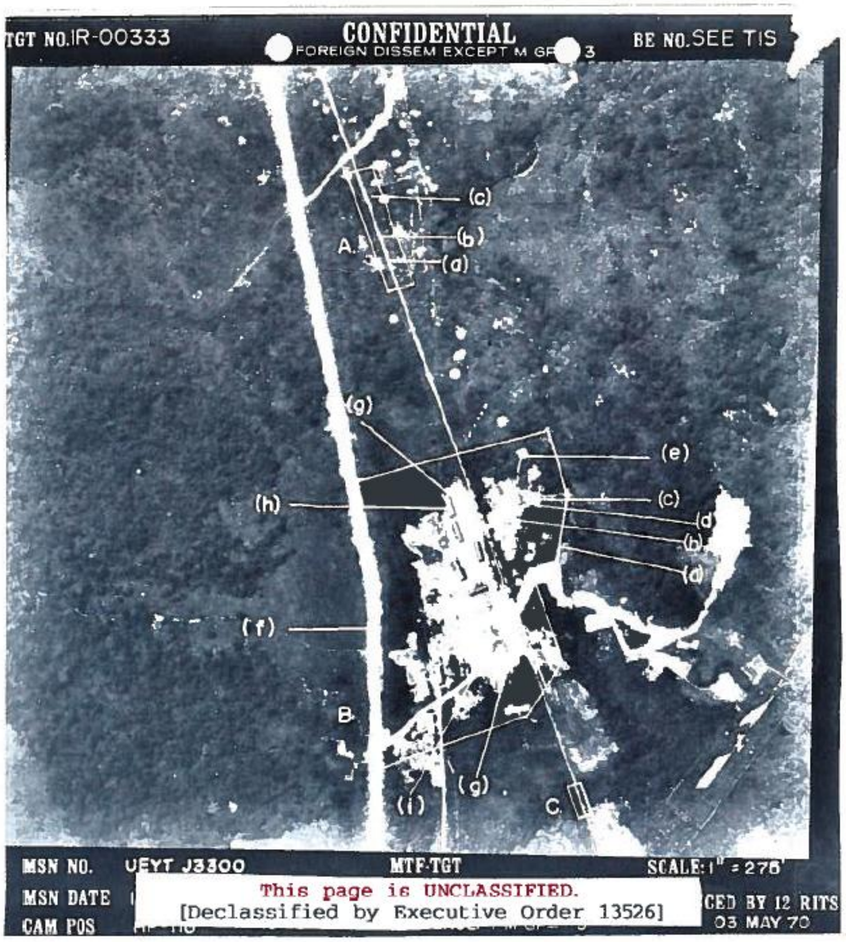
LTG Daniel
Graham
1974 to 1975

> "In this decade DIA evolved from a fledging, understaffed agency into a credible, essential and respected partner within the intelligence community."

DIA. The study concluded that Bolling Air Force Base was the ideal location for the new Defense Intelligence Analysis Center (DIAC). Tighe's determined efforts resulted in funding approval for construction of the DIAC in 1981.

In addition to transition, the agency experienced its first duty-related deaths as six DIA employees were killed in the service of their country. On June 10, 1970, MAJ Robert Perry, DIA's assistant army attaché to Jordan, was fatally shot by Palestinians in Amman, and April 4, 1975, Celeste Brown, Vivienne Clark, Dorothy Curtiss, Joan Prey and Doris Watkins, all civilian defense attaché office employees, were killed in a C-5A aircraft crash during Operation Babylift, the evacuation of South Vietnamese orphans to the United States.

The 1970s were undeniably a time of transition. The agency overcame numerous challenges with resource reductions, expanded roles and missions, duty-related deaths and the emergence of terrorism. In this decade DIA evolved from a fledging, understaffed agency into a credible, essential and respected partner within the intelligence community.



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Technological advances in the 1970s, such as the more sophisticated aviation and satellite systems used to capture this imagery, made a huge impact on DIA's support to wartime targeting. (DIA Archive images)

LTG Samuel Wilson
1976 to 1977

Lt Gen Eugene Tighe Jr.
1977 to 1981

The 1980s: The Defense Intelligence Agency Comes of Age

By the Directorate for Mission Services, DA

DIA received its first set of colors during LTG James Williams' tour. The director is shown with the members of the logistics team who worked on obtaining the colors.

The 1980s were a pivotal decade for the DIA. After confronting a wide array of organizational, financial and national security challenges in the 1960s and 1970s, DIA emerged from the 1980s as a stronger, more centralized and more effective member of the intelligence community. In 1984 the construction of the DIAC ended a decades-long effort to consolidate agency operations located in a number of facilities scattered throughout the Washington metropolitan area, including Arlington Hall Station, the Cafritz Building, Pomponio Plaza, the Washington Navy Yard and the Pentagon. Decentralized, overcrowded, inconvenient and unattractive, the agency's early facilities presented a major obstacle to establishing organizational integrity and agency esprit de corps during the critical early years of the agency's existence.

DIA's ability to support military operations matured significantly during the 1980s. In 1983 U.S. troops were dispatched to Grenada to evacuate approximately 1,000 American medical students following a coup by hard-line Marxists. During this operation (Operation Urgent Fury) a special DIA task force responded to numerous taskings for briefings, papers and other intelligence information. That same year DIA established the country's first national-level intelligence fusion center, the Central America Joint Intelligence Team (CAJIT), to support efforts to defeat the communist insurgency in El Salvador. In an important organizational development, the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 designated DIA as a combat support agency, clarifying and enhancing DIA's responsibilities with respect to the combatant commanders. Later in the decade, DIA supported Operation Earnest Will (1987-

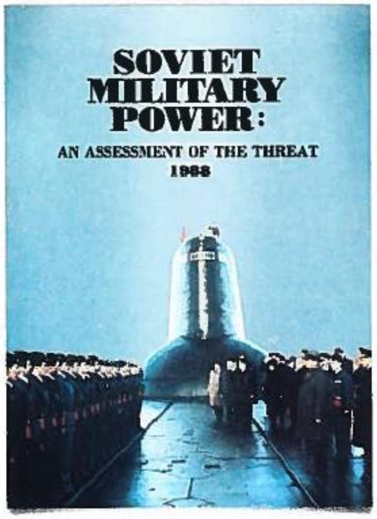
An Air Force surveillance operator in the Southern Regional Operation Center looks for drug traffickers flying over the Caribbean. During the early 1980s DIA became heavily involved in the counter-narcotics effort.

DIA ARTWORK

From 1965 to 1989 DIA maintained a staff of artists to prepare paintings and illustrations of Soviet military systems. Their work was based on classified photography or other imagery that could not be used in publications or briefings for fear of compromising sources and methods. DIA analysts and artists worked closely together to achieve the greatest possible accuracy in these paintings and many were subsequently used in the Soviet Military Power series. The DIA Military Art Collection currently comprises more than 1,000 paintings and drawings, both classified and unclassified.

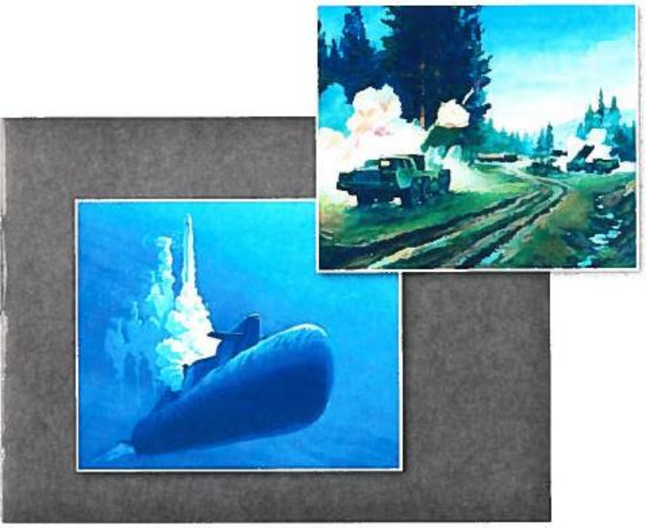
> **"Throughout the 1980s the Cold War and the global confrontation with the Soviet Union remained the primary focus of the agency."**

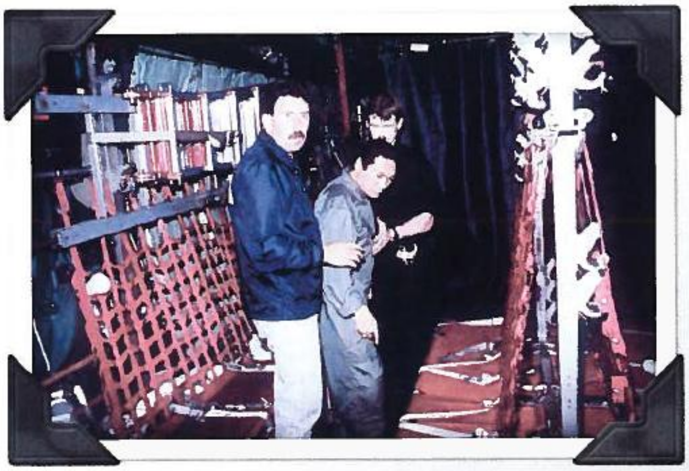
1988), the largest naval convoy operation since World War II, in which U.S. forces provided protection to Kuwaiti oil tankers during the Tanker War phase of the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988). In 1989 U.S. military forces landed in Panama (Operation Just Cause) to replace military strongman Manuel Noriega with a democratic government. DIA analysts supplied intelligence to combat forces and policymakers and deployed a National Military Intelligence Support Team to support the operation.


SOVIET MILITARY POWER:
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE THREAT
1988

During the 1980s the agency also assumed a greater role in combating terrorism, establishing an all-source fusion cell for terrorism analysis and supporting counterterrorism operations following a number of terrorist attacks that took place during the decade. In 1986 the agency's counterterrorism efforts were recognized with DIA's first Joint Meritorious Unit Award.

Throughout the 1980s the Cold War and the global confrontation with the Soviet Union remained the primary focus of the agency. The Soviets' war in Afghanistan, intensified arms control negotiations and the challenges presented by Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms occupied much of the agency's attention. In 1981 DIA published the first edition of "Soviet Military Power," an unclassified, full-color publication that sought to communicate the nature and scope of the Soviet threat to a broader audience. It was eventually translated into at least eight languages, including Russian, and republished every year between 1983 and 1991.





U.S. law enforcement officers move deposed General Manuel Noriega onto a U.S. Air Force transport. Noriega was brought to the U.S. and convicted of drug trafficking. (DIA Archive images)

Defense Intelligence Analysis Finds a New Home in the 1980s

By Amy Lozinak Buckley, Directorate for Human Capital, HC

Recently, my husband and I moved into a new house. As we began the long, tedious process of packing our things, I stumbled upon many photographs from my childhood, but I was most surprised when I discovered the ones of the DIAC.

I was nine years old in October 1984 when my father, mother, sister, grandparents and I piled into the family car and went off to see the dedication of "Daddy's new work." My father had already been employed with DIA for a number of years at the time of the dedication of the DIAC although I had no idea or even an interest in what he did there.

I remember being a bit intimidated by the military members on the base and in the building as we toured it. My father was a civilian employee and I had never known him as a military member. I remember my mother strategically arranging photo opportunities for family members in front of this strange, gray building that was known as the DIAC. My sister and I climbed aboard helicopters and tanks that were set up on what is now a parking lot on the river side of the DIAC. I also remember being fascinated by the red wall in the lobby with portraits of historical U.S. figures and scenes.

When we left the DIAC that day, I still did not have any clearer of an understanding of what my father did or what role the DIAC would play in my own life in the future.

As the years passed, I remember many occasions when my mother loaded my sister and me, along with our family dog, into the car for a trip to visit relatives north of the Washington area. We would pick up my father at the DIAC on the way north. Before 9/11, my father could simply call ahead to the Bolling Air Force Base gate with our names and vehicle information, and we could drive right on base and up to the front door of the DIAC. Often, during these short visits to the DIAC, I had the occasion to go into the lobby to meet my father. On other trips outside of the metro area, we would drive past the base and DIAC and would wave to Daddy's work.

Above: The author's father, Chip Lozinak, left,at the opening of the DIAC. (Photos courtesy of HC)

Above: A nine-year-old Buckley plays in a helicopter at the opening of the DIAC in 1984.

When I was 18 years old, I went off to college and although I was more knowledgeable about what DIA did, I still was unsure of the type of work my father did and still found the DIAC to be a very interesting but mysterious place.

On one occasion I asked my father the question I had asked so many times before, "What do you do at work?" This time, rather than cleverly laughing it off, he told me that I should come to work with him and find out for myself. So on my winter break from college, nine years after I first toured the DIAC, I went back to spend the day with my father.

Most things inside the building were the same as I remembered them to be on the day of its dedication. There was the red lobby wall, the cafeteria with its long, rectangular

lunch tables and peach colored chairs. We toured the unclassified library and my father even checked out a book for me to read during the day with him. I met many people that day, both civilian and military, but still left the DIAC with no better of an understanding about the agency's mission or what my father did for a living.

When I was 27 years old I applied for a position with DIA. I was hired in January 2003 and ended up working in the DIAC … the same building that had seemed so mysterious yet interesting for such a significant portion of my life. Perhaps the most ironic thing was that I had been hired to recruit civilians to work at DIA. I still had no idea what DIA did but I was going to find the best and brightest to work there.

Almost seven years ago, my father retired after more than 30 years of federal service with DIA. I had the honor of escorting him out of the DIAC just as he had escorted me in and around that building so many times since its dedication day in 1984.

In the eight years since I have worked in the DIAC, I have come to understand the mission of DIA and what my father and so many others who passed through the doors of the DIAC have done here. I know my story is not unique. There are many of us who had or have parents who still work for DIA, but I feel that I personally have come full circle.

As we celebrate the 50th anniversary of DIA, many photographs will be taken to commemorate the occasion, some like the ones taken by my family in 1984. Perhaps someday those children will also have a story to tell about the mysterious gray building more formally known as the DIAC.

The Mystery Solved: Analysis in the 1980s at DIA

By the Directorate for Analysis, DI

Amy Buckley visited her father, Andrew "Chip" Lozinak, at the newly-built DIAC in 1984, but remembers feeling that she did not know or understand what he did for a living. During the 1980s Lozinak was an electronic order of battle analyst and worked his way to senior intelligence officer by the end of the decade. So what was it like to do intelligence analysis at the agency during this time? According to some analysts that were there when it happened, the focus and breadth of production certainly changed during the decade:

- Analysts at DIA were primarily focused on producing basic intelligence, current intelligence [supporting a larger Directorate for Intelligence (J2) staff], and estimative intelligence. Analysts also oversaw and "validated" scientific and technical intelligence production by the service intelligence production centers, none of which fell under DIA command at that time.

- DIA's basic intelligence focused mainly on producing a rationalized version of the military intelligence portions of the former National Intelligence Survey.

- To varying degrees, analysts produced worldwide overview military intelligence summaries complemented by ground forces intelligence studies, air forces intelligence studies, naval forces intelligence studies, and logistics and transportation studies.

- While analysts sometimes produced stylized products looking at the cutting edge of new systems, doctrine and tactics, the bulk of the production effort was on producing (again and again) military intelligence summaries and the accompanying forces intelligence studies that averaged six months or more to reach hardcopy distribution.

- During this decade analysts began looking at terrorism. The terrorism analysis branch managed all Department of Defense terrorism warning intelligence, developed detailed databases on terrorists and their methods of operation, and published daily summaries of worldwide terrorist activities.

- Analysts also tracked and reported on military production worldwide. In fact, some of the separate databases from these earlier days are still in use today mostly through integration into the Modern Integrated Database.

Author Buckley, right, and her sister Andrea Lozinak, at the opening of the DIAC in 1984.

DIA in the 1990s: New Missions, New Adversaries

By the Office for International Engagement, IE

Then-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff GEN Colin Powell visited DIA's Operational Intelligence Crisis Center after Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm in 1991. Pictured from left are Marcia LoVerdi, Jim Campbell, Lee Hall, Leo Delaney, GEN Colin Powell and then-DIA Director LTG Harry Soyster.

DIA has supported several multinational coalitions in recent years: the Global Counter-Terrorism Forces (GCTF), the International Security Assistance Force for Afghanistan (ISAF), the Stabilization Forces in Kosovo (KFOR) and the Multinational Coalition Forces - Iraq (MCFI). While support to multinational coalitions may now seem routine today at DIA, this practice was not always so common.

With the exception of routine support of the NATO alliance, DIA efforts at intelligence sharing were largely bilateral activities prior to 1990. Information sharing in the '90s was not typically part of a large sustained effort to support an ongoing military operation involving a coalition of more than 40 nations, much less a coalition composed of a wide range of traditional and nontraditional partners. DIA first started supporting selected multinational coalitions in the 1990s with the advent of the Desert Shield/Desert Storm coalition designed to liberate Kuwait after Iraqi forces under Saddam Hussein's command invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990. Those days in the 1990s were watershed moments for DIA. Lessons learned from the initial experiences supporting a coalition in the Middle East would then be implemented in Europe later in the decade when, in December 1995, approximately 50,000 Americans troops would deploy to Bosnia-Herzegovina as part of the NATO Peace Plan Implementation Force (IFOR) coalition.

The OICC was a vital link in providing intelligence support to operational forces and policymakers. In 1994 the OICC concurrently supported operations in Haiti and monitoring the Balkan conflicts.

So what were some of these lessons learned? And what changes did they generate within DIA? Once DIA and the combatant commands received legal authority to share military intelligence in support of a given coalition, DIA needed to develop effective ways to implement the policies. Many standard practices that may seem small today, such as how to properly mark an intelligence product approved for release to the coalition, were important problems that needed to be resolved as quickly as possible in the '90s. In 1991 the proper release marking for the Desert Shield/Desert Storm coalition was "REL MNF," which indicated release to the multinational forces. It soon became obvious, however, as other coalitions developed, that a generic REL MNF marking would not

be appropriate, as the number and composition of participating countries would vary from coalition to coalition. Today, as combatant commands plan support for a new coalition, a separate acronym is proposed and approved by the director of national intelligence's Controlled Access Program Coordination Office (CAPCO) for intelligence sharing.

Further, in response to emerging requirements to streamline the process for reviewing and disclosing intelligence to foreign coalitions, the "write for release" concept was developed so that basic foreign disclosure guidance could be provided to U.S. analysts and managers. This guidance allowed DIA intelligence products to be developed from its inception with foreign customers in mind, rather than relegating foreign disclosure to a postproduction phase of the intelligence production process.

Additionally, DIA soon learned that merely producing intelligence that was releasable to coalition partners was of limited value if the agency was not able to quickly and effectively disseminate that data to field consumers. There were no existing intelligence dissemination systems in place in the early 1990s dedicated to support rapid distribution of intelligence to coalition customers. For releases executed in Washington, D.C., intelligence products were reviewed, and releasable message traffic was sent out via normal U.S. dissemination systems. Forward-deployed U.S. personnel used these releasable messages to feed intelligence to coalition partners via whatever tactical method was available. John Walsh, chief of counterintelligence and foreign disclosure at U.S. Central Command during the Gulf War, cites building an effective coalition dissemination system as his greatest challenge during that period.

Later in the decade, the NATO-led Implementation Force coalition operating in the Balkans was supported by a dedicated computer network that only permitted access to NATO members of the coalition. Today a greatly expanded and more capable version of that network, known as the Battlefield Intelligence Collection and Exploitation System (BICES), still disseminates intelligence to NATO nations and NATO deployed troops. Other dissemination systems have since been developed to support direct

The cruiser USS Shiloh fires a Tomahawk missile against selected air defense targets south of the 33rd parallel in Iraq Sept. 3, 1996, as part of Operation Desert Strike. (DIA Archive images)

OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM 1990-1991

Throughout the summer of 1990, DIA tracked the developing crisis between Kuwait and Iraq, and on Aug. 2, the crisis became acute when Iraq invaded its southern neighbor. When the U.S. committed forces to protect Saudi Arabia and eventually liberate Kuwait, DIA expanded the Operational Intelligence Crisis Center (OICC) and prepared National Military Intelligence Support Teams (NMISTs) for deployment. At the same time, the DIA Deputy Director for Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Support RDML Mike McConnell set up the Iraqi Regional Intelligence Task Force within DIA. The first NMIST arrived in the Persian Gulf on Aug. 8, 1990, alongside the first allotment of U.S. forces to the region, and NMISTs quickly deployed with U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) service components and the XVIII Airborne Corps. Some 100 analysts also deployed to the Middle East to support combat operations. Finally, DIA also had an 11-person, all-source intelligence production team assigned to CENTCOM headquarters in Tampa, Fla. All told, within DIA, more than 2,000 men and women were committed in support of the operation.

As Operation Desert Shield turned to Operation Desert Storm, the JCS assigned DIA the role of reviewing the military intelligence produced by more than 30 intelligence entities, both in theater and in Washington, D.C. DIA's responsibilities included order of battle preparation, targeting, imagery exploitation and battle damage estimates. DIA also supported operations against Iraqi Scud missiles by using national-level assets such as satellites to provide launch warning and support SCUD hunting operations, but the mobility of the Scuds' transporter/erector/launchers made them difficult targets. Later in 1991 DIA received a Joint Meritorious Unit Award for its support of military operations prior to and during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

transmission of intelligence on coalition-wide networks to those countries who participate in coalition operations. Direct transmission has caused some difficulty as U.S. customers are increasingly challenged not only to write releasable products, but to ensure their dissemination on a series of dissemination networks to keep U.S. and coalition partners fully apprised of common threats.

Dissemination of intelligence products to Commonwealth partners, who routinely participate in multinational coalition operations, has been much easier due to the timely development of the Stone Ghost network. Stone Ghost was originally intended as a dissemination tool that could save Commonwealth partners costs related to producing vast numbers of hardcopy documents, which were later mailed to DIA's military intelligence counterparts. Stone Ghost quickly expanded both in size and mission, as it was utilized to support coalition operations worldwide.

Then-DIA Director LTG James Clapper awards a degree to a Marine during the Joint Military Intelligence College graduation in 1995. (DIA Archive image)

In addition to these systems, DIA developed the National Intelligence Support Team (NIST) concept in the early 1990s. NISTs were small, interagency teams that could quickly deploy to field locations and provide U.S. commanders with a quick reach-back capability to national-level intelligence and databases provided by DIA and other agencies.

Turkey
Iran
Syria
Jordan
Iraq
Saudi Arabia
Kuwait
Persian Gulf
Dahuk
Arbil
Ninawa
At Ta'mim
As Sulaymaniyah
Salah ad Din
Diyala
Al Anbar
Baghdad
Babil
Karbala'
Wasit
Maysan
Al Qadisiyah
An Najaf
Dhi Qar
Al Muthanna
Al Basrah
National Capital
Province Capital
City
Airfield
Primary Road
Railroad
De facto Boundary
Province Border
International Border

As the agency has supported more coalition operations in the intervening years, there has been an increasing need for trained and experienced foreign disclosure personnel. As a result of lessons learned in the early 1990s, DIA established a Foreign Exchange and Disclosure Training Course (INT 301) in September 1997, in which the Office of International Engagement (IE) taught new foreign disclosure officers the nuances of foreign disclosure policy. This course has been taught both as a resident course at the DIAC, as well as around the world in a mobile training team format.

Since the 1990s some of the same challenges still exist, but they have grown more complex. The demand for more trained and experienced foreign disclosure officers increases as DIA distributes more intelligence across multiple electronic dissemination systems spread out across larger combat areas. With the advent of e-mail, PowerPoint and other technological advances, the need for more timely dissemination of intelligence information – not only through computer networks, but also video teleconferencing capabilities – is greater than ever. The challenge for DIA analysts of the future will be how to incorporate future changes in policy or technology to meet the ever-increasing needs of the coalition commanders.

The 2000s: Years of Transformation

By the Directorate for Mission Services, DA

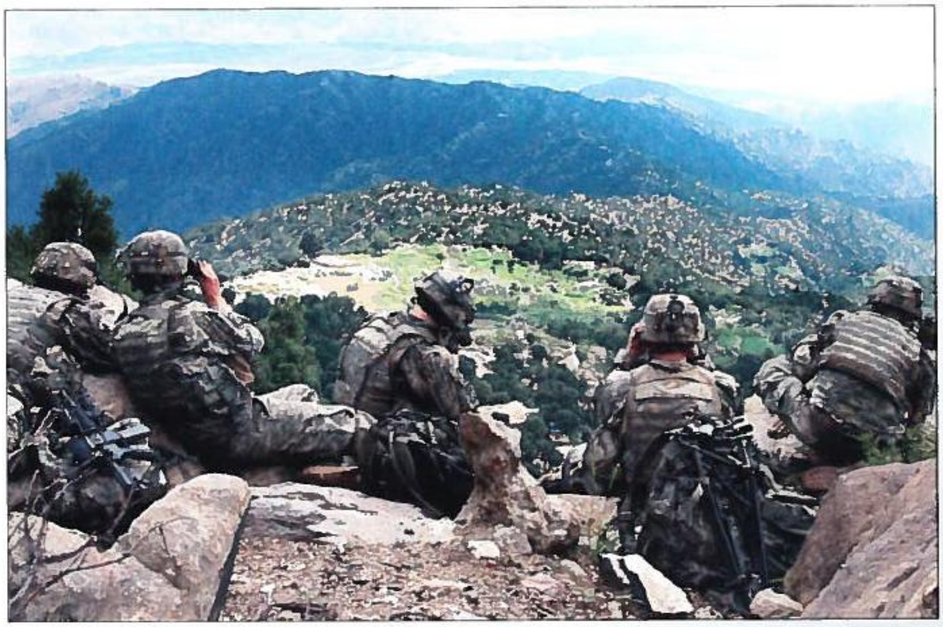
The 2000s decade marked one of the greatest periods of growth and change in the history of the Defense Intelligence Agency. DIA shifted focus from conventional warfare to asymmetric threats, a process begun a few years earlier. There were major changes in the nature and size of its work force and counterterrorism organization. The agency expanded the role of human intelligence (HUMINT), and increased its operational role in support of the warfighter, policymakers and the Combatant Commands (COCOMs). The Sept. 11 attacks, which took the lives of approximately 3,000 people, including seven DIA members in the Pentagon, greatly accelerated and intensified these changes and sparked a dramatic transformation within DIA, particularly in areas of intelligence collection, management and information sharing. The establishment of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence a few years later, further expanded the agency's roles and responsibilities.

After 2000 the world and the threats it faced became increasingly complex, prompting changes in the way DIA focused its collection and analytical processes. The so-called "peace dividend" anticipated after the end of the Cold War had failed to materialize and the former Soviet Union, China, Korea and other parts of the world continued to demand the attention of policymakers and analysts. Meanwhile the terrorism threat grew in scope and intensity. Even before the Sept. 11 attacks, DIA was strengthening its long-standing counterterrorism effort, which gained momentum after the 2000 al-Qaida attack on the USS Cole.

A U.S. Soldier responds to an improvised explosive device call in Afghanistan.

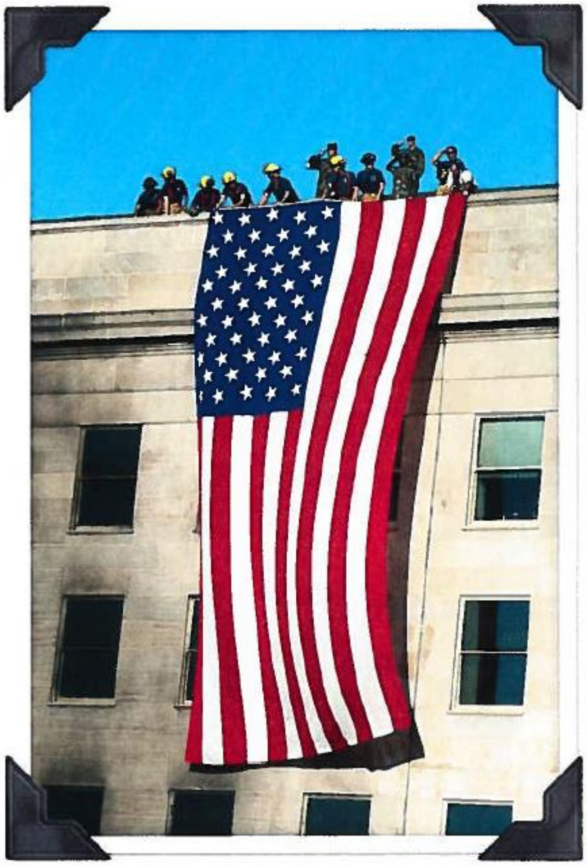
In 2002 DIA established a new organization the Joint Intelligence Task Force - Combating Terrorism (JITF-CT) to reflect the expanded mission. JITF-CT would come to include hundreds of analysts and go on to play an important role in supporting Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and later Operation Iraqi Freedom in Iraq.

As DIA participated in operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere in the world, its role in support of the warfighter grew. Before 2000 DIA had seen itself (and others saw it) primarily as a combat



Scouts pull overwatch during Operation Destined Strike while soldiers search a village below the Chowkay Valley in Kunar Province, Afghanistan. (Photos courtesy of the Department of Defense)

support agency with a headquarters, field activities and a few deploying elements, but with the high number of deployments and its expanded role in direct support of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan its combat support role became more pronounced. By 2010 DIA had 1,900 deployed officers, and its role in support of the combatant commands (COCOMs) had become indispensible. DIA created an effective organization to provide training, logistics and other expertise required by deployed personnel.



Rescue workers drape the American flag near the Pentagon crash site the day after the terrorist attacks. (Photo courtesy of the Department of Defense)

DIA also addressed the need for a world wide information technology (IT) structure not only to support its deployments, but to enhance information sharing and collaboration within defense intelligence. Leaders sought ways to enhance more effective exchange of information within the intelligence community, as well as a new approach to managing, extracting and searching data to give analysts greater access to raw materials of their tradecraft. The agency moved into a completely transformed information management environment, adopting the best practices and standards of the commercial sector. It fundamentally redesigned the IT network, transitioning to Extensible Markup Language (XML) standards and new technologies for data mining. DIA put information management tools on JWICS to help analysts manage a mushrooming volume of data. Other milestones included the more recent introduction of the DoDIIS Way Ahead program and A-Space, which was listed by Time magazine as one of the Top 50 Inventions in 2008.

In addition to dramatic technological advances, the decade witnessed a series of organizational changes. In 2000 the agency had three elements performing the analysis function, but in 2002 the director consolidated the function, reassigning J2 analysts to the Directorate for Analysis (DI). Meanwhile, the Sept. 11 attacks and the growing requirements associated with military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan had a profound effect on DIA's HUMINT mission and organization. To address new missions and expanding requirements, a Document Exploitation Office began operations in 2006 and the Defense Intelligence Operations Coordination Center (DIOCC) a year later. In 2008 leaders established the Defense Counterintelligence and HUMINT Center (DCHC), marking the first time the Department of Defense integrated counterintelligence and HUMINT at the defense level.

Finally, the new missions, organizational changes and new technologies prompted fundamental changes in the DIA work force. The agency, already working to improve the hiring process and procedures and to attract new talent and expertise, but the effort to shape the work force took on new urgency after the Sept. 11

> **"After 2000 the world and the threats it faced became increasingly complex, prompting changes in the way DIA focused its collection and analytical processes."**

Members of the Directorate for Analysis discuss surface to air missile sensor characteristics in MSIC's Integrated Sensor Data Analysis Facility.

attacks. DIA's work force had been largely set up to support traditional missions and the skills that were specific to conventional warfare. Yet, by 2002 the agency's mission had become broader and more complex, and the shift in the geographic focus of its operations required analysts who were ethnically diverse, had specific language skills, and came from different professional backgrounds, such as social psychologists, behavioral scientists and anthropologists. To meet new requirements in a multifaceted world, DIA experienced a major influx of diverse entry-level employees to enable better solutions through diversity in thought, experience and demographics. More recently, DIA received a large number of civilian defense intelligence professionals from the COCOMs, which embraced the agency's important role as part of a global defense intelligence team. By the end of the decade DIA had been transformed along with its role within defense intelligence. ◆

Left: Counter-narcotics analysts depart a training facility outside of Kabul, Afghanistan, along with their coalition members.

Right: A member of the Pajshir Provisional Reconstruction Team passes out tooth brushes to a few villagers in Dara, Afghanistan. (Photos courtesy of DI)

DIA's Next Five Decades

By Director LTG Ronald L. Burgess Jr.

The full meaning of an important anniversary goes far beyond a calendar date; for the Defense Intelligence Agency, the 50th anniversary is a time to take stock of an agency achieving its full potential. As the engine integrating Department of Defense intelligence resources, collection and analysis, DIA today now functions as the intersection uniting defense and national intelligence.

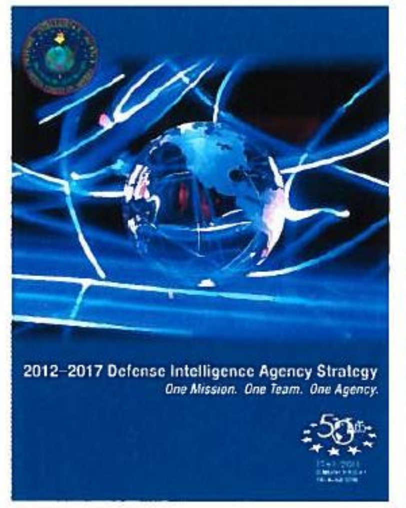
And we are doing so in wartime as a combat support agency with unprecedented numbers of personnel in harm's way alongside our combat troops.

More than at any time since the agency's creation in 1961, DIA's analytic, collection and counterintelligence contributions help top military commanders and policymakers at the defense and national level make critical national security decisions.

What a remarkable transformation for an agency that labored in its early decades with more responsibilities than requisite authorities.

> **"DIA is one of the nation's most important intelligence agencies – making critical contributions from the foxhole to the Oval Office."**

Veteran DIA employees sometimes have a hard time expressing the magnitude of the change. From a garrison headquarters-based agency with sporadic deployments, DIA has become a worldwide, highly capable intelligence service supported by a headquarters.


2012–2017 Defense Intelligence Agency Strategy
One Mission. One Team. One Agency.

Newer employees, especially the nearly two-thirds of the workforce that joined after the 9/11 attacks, simply accept at face value the fact that DIA is one of the nation's most important intelligence agencies – making critical contributions from the foxhole to the Oval Office.

That is DIA today. And full credit for its evolution must be shared between older and newer employees – those in the early years who built the foundation the agency now stands upon and those serving alongside our troops on today's front lines.

What unites these generations of employees is a half-century tradition of selfless service, a willingness to collaborate across agency and departmental lines and a focus on workmanship, not showmanship. Information-sharing, collaboration and integration have always been DIA trademarks. We're glad to see other agencies coming aboard.

We serve together during a remarkable period in history. It is a time of persistent conflict and breathtaking change across vital regions of the world. It is a critical time for our nation. I am confident commanders and policymakers will call upon DIA as never before.

We must be ready to enable ongoing operations while we prevent strategic surprise, and we must make the hard budget choices that will preserve our core capabilities during a difficult budget environment.

Our most valuable resources, from the agency's beginning, have always been our people – skilled practitioners in the art of intelligence, both analysts and collectors. Technology, software and databases can help us do our jobs, but at the end of the day our profession always comes down to the innately human qualities of judgment, integrity, character and trust. These must continue to serve as the prerequisites for all that we do.

As the agency begins its second half-century of service, we must remain mindful of the importance of our mission, and the value of our service on behalf of the American people.

While much of what we do is secret, our work is a public trust always. We have to earn that trust anew every day, in every decision we make. As Director of this agency, I have seen our employees do just that – the world over – and I am confident in DIA's course and its future contributions to American security.

Time Capsule, Torch Bearers and Trees: Honoring 50 Years

By the Office for Congressional and Public Affairs, CP

DIA culminated its anniversary celebrations by unveiling a new Torch Bearers Hall and dedicating a 50th Anniversary Tree Grove and Time Capsule.

DIA inducted eight former employees to the new Torch Bearers Hall and unveiled a display celebrating their achievements. The inductees distinguished themselves with accomplishments that were clearly identifiable in a historical context, changed the direction and scope of defense intelligence operations, or increased the value of the activities for national decision-makers or military commanders. The inaugural Torch Bearers are Louis Andre III, John Hughes, Richard LaDue, Gordon Negus, MG Homer Smith Jr., Barbara Streb, Jack Vorona and LTG Vernon Walters.

A seven-member panel selected the first eight inductees from a list of candidates nominated by Department of Defense or intelligence community employees. New inductees will be added each year.

The 50th Anniversary Tree Grove, located on the south lawn of the DIAC, was established to commemorate DIA's 50 years of commitment to excellence in the defense of the nation. The grove contains 50 trees of several varieties all with a lifespan of at least 50 years.

Within the grove sits the 50th Anniversary Time Capsule. Items in the time capsule include a sealed letter from the director, a DIA identification badge, a 50th Anniversary coin and logo, SD cards with videos and photographs of DIA personnel and events, a 50th Anniversary coffee book and commemoration video, the Sept. 11 Congressional Resolution and the Congressional Resolution Commemorating DIA's 50th Anniversary, directorate coins, newspapers and a laptop. The capsule will remain sealed for another 50 years when future generations of DIA employees can look back on 100 years of accomplishments.

A family member of posthumous inductee Richard LaDue visits the new Torch Bearers Hall. (Photo by CS)

Above: The DIA time capsule, buried within the Anniversary Tree Grove.

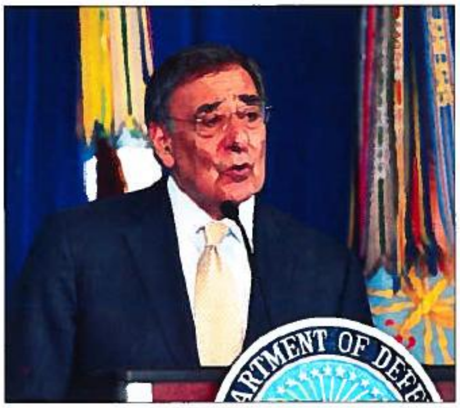
Right: The newest DIA employee and the longest serving employee help Director LTG Ronald Burgess and Defense Intel Alumni Association President Judi Demulling, right, plant the last tree in the 50th Anniversary Tree Grove. (Photos by CP)

Secretary of Defense Recognizes DIA and Its 'Quiet Heroes'

Editor's note: Below is a transcript of remarks as delivered by Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta during DIA's 50th Anniversary commemoration.

We are here, obviously, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and many of you have been a part of that history. In particular, let me acknowledge Jim Clapper who presided over the DIA during a time of great change after the end of the Cold War, and he brought great leadership to the DIA just as he now brings great leadership to the role of DNI. I've had a great relationship with Jim and continue to work with him, and I think he will go down in history as one of the stalwarts when it comes to leadership in the intelligence community.

My own connection with the DIA goes back to my early days as an intelligence officer. I remember in the mid-1960s graduating from Fort Holabird, which was the old intelligence school, and when I graduated my first orders that were cut were to come to the DIA. But as the Army was prone to do in those days, it didn't take them long to change their mind and send me out to Fort Ord, where I worked in the G2 shop back in my hometown. This wasn't so bad, it wasn't so bad.



But since then, I've always had a great respect for the work of the DIA, which has become a central part of the military and intelligence community's efforts around the world. In commemorating this milestone, we all pay tribute to DIA's half century of extraordinary work defending our nation against a multitude of threats and a multitude of challenges, from the height of the Cold War to the post-9/11 conflicts. And in doing so, I think we recognize the tireless efforts of the men and women of today's DIA. The quiet heroes, the silent warriors who every day collect, distill, distribute the information that directs our warriors in the battlefield and helps them defeat out enemies.

A lot has changed in the last 50 years, but one thing that remains the same is that we cannot accomplish our military objectives without good intelligence. The two have to work together if we're going to achieve the ultimate victory.

Your vital work, the work of the DIA, makes our military vastly more effective and lethal. And as a result, America is a stronger and more secure nation today. DIA was born in a different era, when we faced down a single adversary and the potential consequences of a conflict were so profound that we needed the most accurate and prompt information to prevent what we all knew would be global calamity.

Less than a year after DIA's creation, it faced its first great test when the Cuban Missile Crisis brought the world to the edge of war. I vividly remember just how anxious the American people were. I was in law school at the time and wondering whether I would ever be able to complete my law education because I had graduated in ROTC and had already been commissioned. And at that point the sense was that we were on the brink of a world war.

I remember all of those things from that moment. The iconic photos of the surface-to-air missiles arranged across a Cuban airfield that provided direct evidence of the threat to our homeland. Those images that were shot by a U-2 reconnaissance plane were done on white paths that were determined by DIA analysis.

Months after the crisis had subdued, President Kennedy called directly upon John Hughes of the DIA to deliver a nationally televised briefing reassuring the nation that the Soviet missiles had been withdrawn. It was a moment that defined the DIA as a vital vehicle in keeping America safe.

> "We recognize the tireless efforts of the men and women of today's DIA. The quiet heroes, the silent warriors who every day collect, distill, distribute the information that directs our warriors in the battlefield and helps them defeat out enemies."

And that sentiment is as true today as it was 50 years ago. Through Vietnam, through the strategic arms-reduction initiatives of the '70s and the 80s, the fall of the Berlin Wall, collapse of the Soviet Union, the work of the DIA has been absolutely essential to protecting our troops and to protecting the American people.

> "DIA has been a driving force behind one of the most comprehensive and successful collaborative efforts between the military and intelligence community in our nation's history."

As strategic certainties of the Cold War descended into the ambiguities of this multi-polar world that we're now a part of, the human, signal and imagery intelligence as provided by the DIA remains absolutely critical to understanding the world that we face, and maintaining our ability to be able to respond to that kind of world, to the threats and challenges that we confront.

Just as the attacks on September 11th were a defining moment for this nation, they were a defining moment to the DIA. That day represented a very real, personal loss for the Pentagon, but also to this agency. Seven DIA employees were killed in the attack on the Pentagon on 9/11.

But it also represented a turning point. In the decade since, DIA has emerged stronger, better integrated and even more integral to the fight against our terrorist enemies. Across the department, throughout the government the DIA has been a driving force behind one of the most comprehensive and successful collaborative efforts between the military and intelligence community in our nation's history.

We have come together as one to defeat Al-Qaeda. We have come together as one to integrate the efforts between the DIA, DOD, CIA and all of the intelligence agencies in the Executive Branch, to become part of one great accomplishment of the post-9/11 era. The team we have put together, the collaboration, the cooperation, the teamwork is what is helping us be able to disrupt and dismantle and ultimately, I believe, defeat al-Qaida. I saw this cooperation up close, during my time as CIA director, and, indeed, the entire world saw the results of the operation that took down bin Laden. It was a stunning display, a remarkable display of intelligence craft and military capability coming together to accomplish the very important mission.

Whether forward deployed overseas to support the warfighting operations or from desks here in the Washington area, the men and women of the DIA stand more than ever at the center of our military's efforts worldwide.

In Iraq and Afghanistan, DIA has provided the essential tools and intelligence to our troops to be able to battle insurgencies and to locate high-value targets. All the while DIA has remained vigilant, never taking its eye off the emerging threats that we face, monitoring North Korea, Iran's nuclear ambitions, looking at foreign military capabilities in space and cyberspace. The new era for the

Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta delivers remarks at DIA's 50th Anniversary commemoration. (Photos by CS)

"DIA has established a strong identity as an adaptable and innovative organization, one that always rises to meet the challenges that we face."

DIA and our intelligence community builds upon the proud -- very proud traditions of the last 50 years. DIA has established a strong identity as an adaptable and innovative organization, one that always rises to meet the challenges that we face.

We live as all of you know, as all of America knows, we live in a very uncertain and dangerous world. But we know how vital intelligence efforts are and will continue to be, not only to our warfighter but to our nation's security in the future.

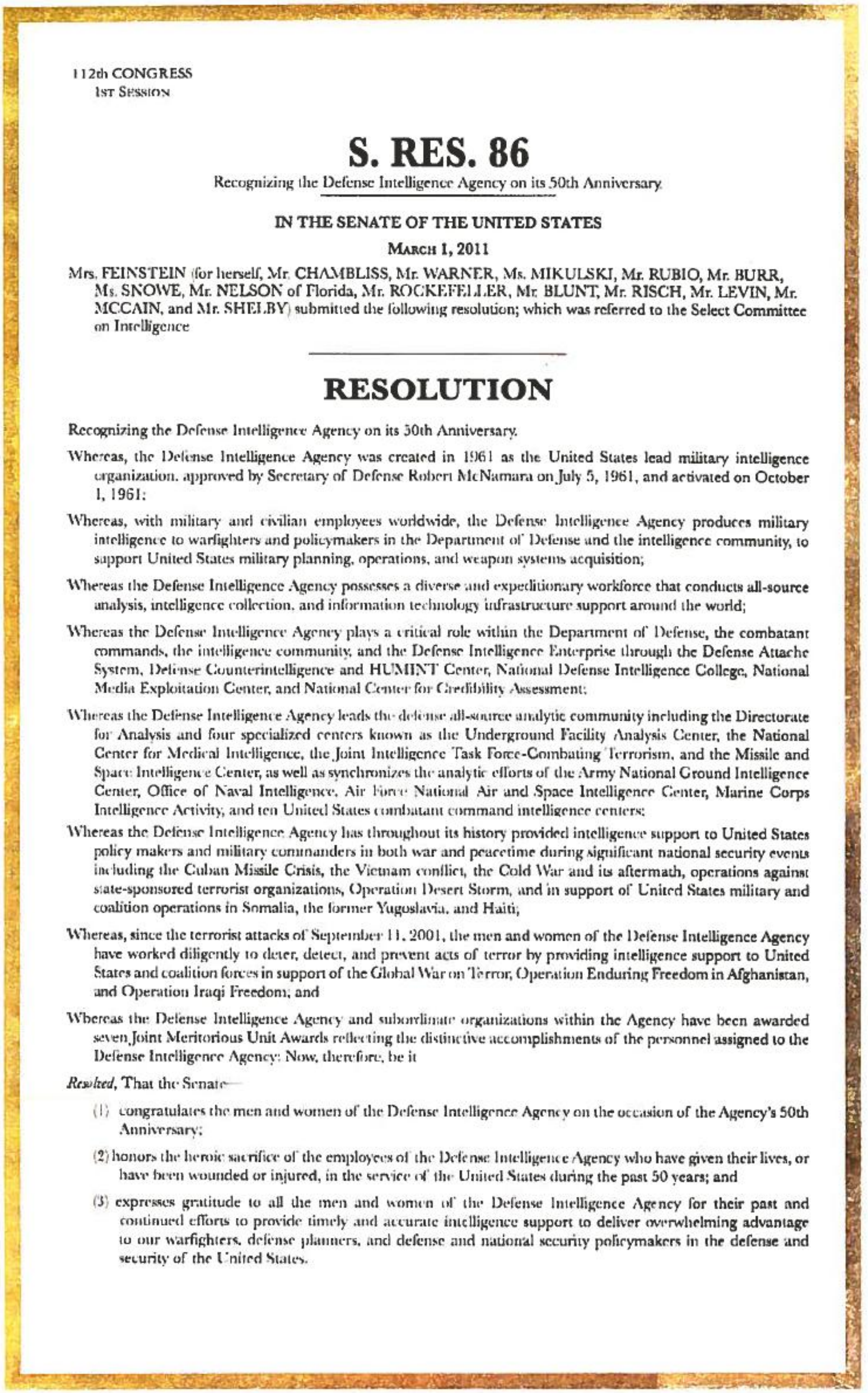
Following those precarious days in 1962, President Kennedy thanked the intelligence community for their vigilance during the Cuba missile crisis. The president said, and I quote, that he was "singularly impressed with the overall professional excellence, the selfless devotion to duty, the resourcefulness and the initiative manifested in the work of this group, the DIA," unquote. Echoing President Kennedy, nearly 50 years later, I would like to extend to the Defense Intelligence Agency my deep admiration for your achievements. I would like to say that as Secretary of Defense, and I would like to say that on behalf of the intelligence community that I had the honor to be a part of in my time here in Washington.

A grateful nation is safer and more secure due to your tireless efforts. On behalf of the entire Department of Defense and on behalf of the American people, thank you for your continued outstanding devotion to duty to this country. Thank you for your service. Thank you for your sacrifice. Thank you for all you do to protect this nation.

I have often said that the test for any human being in the end is whether or not that individual made a difference. I think the same test applies to an organization. And if the test of the DIA is whether or not they've made a difference, then I think that history will look at the DIA and say they did a job well done.

You, the DIA, have made a difference. And the result is that we have a safer and more secure life for our children in the future. And in the end, there can be no greater legacy. Congratulations on your 50th anniversary.

Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta presents LTG Burgess the citation for DIA's eighth Joint Meritorious Unit Award for exceptional achievement from Aug. 1, 2008, to July 31, 2011. (Photo by CS)



112th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. RES. 86

Recognizing the Defense Intelligence Agency on its 50th Anniversary.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 1, 2011

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. WARNER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BURR, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. RISCH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. SHELBY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Select Committee on Intelligence

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the Defense Intelligence Agency on its 50th Anniversary.

Whereas, the Defense Intelligence Agency was created in 1961 as the United States lead military intelligence organization, approved by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara on July 5, 1961, and activated on October 1, 1961;

Whereas, with military and civilian employees worldwide, the Defense Intelligence Agency produces military intelligence to warfighters and policymakers in the Department of Defense and the intelligence community, to support United States military planning, operations, and weapon systems acquisition;

Whereas the Defense Intelligence Agency possesses a diverse and expeditionary workforce that conducts all-source analysis, intelligence collection, and information technology infrastructure support around the world;

Whereas the Defense Intelligence Agency plays a critical role within the Department of Defense, the combatant commands, the intelligence community, and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise through the Defense Attache System, Defense Counterintelligence and HUMINT Center, National Defense Intelligence College, National Media Exploitation Center, and National Center for Credibility Assessment;

Whereas the Defense Intelligence Agency leads the defense all-source analytic community including the Directorate for Analysis and four specialized centers known as the Underground Facility Analysis Center, the National Center for Medical Intelligence, the Joint Intelligence Task Force-Combating Terrorism, and the Missile and Space Intelligence Center, as well as synchronizes the analytic efforts of the Army National Ground Intelligence Center, Office of Naval Intelligence, Air Force National Air and Space Intelligence Center, Marine Corps Intelligence Activity, and ten United States combatant command intelligence centers;

Whereas the Defense Intelligence Agency has throughout its history provided intelligence support to United States policy makers and military commanders in both war and peacetime during significant national security events including the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam conflict, the Cold War and its aftermath, operations against state-sponsored terrorist organizations, Operation Desert Storm, and in support of United States military and coalition operations in Somalia, the former Yugoslavia, and Haiti;

Whereas, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the men and women of the Defense Intelligence Agency have worked diligently to deter, detect, and prevent acts of terror by providing intelligence support to United States and coalition forces in support of the Global War on Terror, Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, and Operation Iraqi Freedom; and

Whereas the Defense Intelligence Agency and subordinate organizations within the Agency have been awarded seven Joint Meritorious Unit Awards reflecting the distinctive accomplishments of the personnel assigned to the Defense Intelligence Agency: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the men and women of the Defense Intelligence Agency on the occasion of the Agency's 50th Anniversary;

(2) honors the heroic sacrifice of the employees of the Defense Intelligence Agency who have given their lives, or have been wounded or injured, in the service of the United States during the past 50 years; and

(3) expresses gratitude to all the men and women of the Defense Intelligence Agency for their past and continued efforts to provide timely and accurate intelligence support to deliver overwhelming advantage to our warfighters, defense planners, and defense and national security policymakers in the defense and security of the United States.

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